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# Bernhardt's Life Ebbing In Brave Fight

World-Famed Actress Will Never Face Footlights Again, Old Friends Told; Suffers Serious Relapse

Only Miracle Can Save, Doctors Say

Home Still and Dark, Sick Room Banked With Flowers; Servants Weep

PARIS, Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, suffered a relapse during the early hours of this morning, when she had another fainting spell, which lasted for a considerable time.

Courage alone is said to be sustaining the actress. Her physical strength is declared to be fast ebbing away. The doctors who constantly are in attendance upon her expressed the opinion this evening that only a miracle could save her.

Mme. Bernhardt is being kept alive with encephalogram with the white of an egg beaten into it. She is being given an egg food whatsoever. She is gradually growing weaker.

Silent Christmas Eve

Christmas Eve in Mme. Bernhardt's life was a silent one. The servants and some of the household moved noiselessly through the semi-darkness of the hall, which usually at the Christmas season is brightly lit.

Mme. Bernhardt's seventy-year-old butler, who was sad of eye and disconsolate, was very low, he said with a sigh.

"Madame is very low," he said with a sigh. "Madame was progressing favorably," he added, "until this morning."

Professor Obissier, chief of the medical staff attending Mme. Bernhardt, said this evening:

"While we are holding hope for her recovery, it is certain that Mme. Bernhardt never again will face the footlights. Absolute repose and quiet for many months are essential."

Lifelong Friends Call

During the physician's talk with the correspondent several lifelong friends of Mme. Bernhardt entered the large drawing room and stood around her, who lay in bed, looking through America.

She desired to go into the sickroom, but the doctor declined to permit them to do so. "Madame must see no one," he said. "The least excitement might prove immediately fatal."

"Her last Italian trip greatly fatigued her," declared Arthur, the butler, who, like all, somewhat bitterly, "and there was no need for it."

Mme. Bernhardt is said to realize the gravity of the situation but that she is meeting the crisis with the same attitude as she has met other crises during her seventy-eight years of life.

Confined to Her Home

The next day the star was confined to her home, but believed herself much better as she sat, propped up on pillows, amid the intended first-night offerings that had been brought to her home from the theater.

She was described as a long rest for her and declared that "absolute seclusion and repose" were indispensable; but Bernhardt announced her determination to go on with the new Guitry play, and it was given out that her health probably would permit the postponed opening to take place within a fortnight. But she did not rally as she had expected after that first day.

As the moving picture tour, undertaken in November, is now thought to have been the beginning of her present breakdown. Motoring to San Remo on November 19 she had a narrow escape from injury when the rear axle of the car in which she was riding broke and the motor nearly rolled.

She continued her journey by train, although she suffered from a weak later, while appearing before highly enthusiastic crowds in Rome, Italy, friends that she felt and was used to them and climate, but they reported her as looking drawn and overworked. On her return to Paris rest was advised, but Bernhardt returned in going on with the Guitry play, working tirelessly at all details connected with it until her collapse a week ago.

Warrants Issued for 46 Horton Rail Strikers

Action Is Taken by Kansas Industrial Court; To Be Served After Christmas

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BORTON, Kan., Dec. 24.—The Kansas Industrial Court moved against the 46 rail strikers here last night when it ordered for forty-six warrants during the next few days. The Industrial Court act, was issued by W. F. Means, county prosecutor.

The forty-six strikers and residents of Horton named in the warrants, including C. C. Henderson, secretary of the strikers' union, are alleged to have been the moving spirits in the recent disorders here, are not to be served until after Christmas, it was learned.

# New York

First to Last the Truth: News Editorials—Advertisements

(Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1922

Two Cents In Greater New York Three Cents Within 500 Miles Four Cents Elsewhere

City College Sues to Get 1923 Budget

Supreme Court Asked to Compel Estimate Board to Make Full Payment; Salary Cut Threatens

N. Y. Right to Endow School Is Involved

Dean Says Old Question of Constitutionality Is Raised Again in Council

Action in the Supreme Court to compel the Board of Estimate to release the City College and Hunter College budgets for 1923 has been started by officials of City College, Dean Frederic B. Robinson announced yesterday.

The dean said the College officials have asked Supreme Court Justice George V. Mullan to issue an order compelling payment of the full budget for the college, which now, as figured by Comptroller Craig, is \$200,000 short of the requirement of the institution as listed by the dean.

"The reason given for holding up the money due City College," Dean Robinson said, "is that the Corporation Counsel doubted the constitutional right of the city to establish and maintain an institution of higher learning."

Raise an Age Question

"This is very interesting, because that very question came up before people in a referendum taken seventy-five years ago, in 1847, when the Board of Education proposed to extend the grades maintained by the city through high school and college to an academic degree. Now we find the public officials raise the old question which came up in 1846 as well as in 1847."

Represented by Charles H. Tuttle, a trustee of City College, and a member of the firm of Davies, Auerbach & Co., the college attorneys, the City College will sue to get the Board of Estimate to do what is required of it by law. City College has done its part by making out a list of names of teachers to be paid and expenses to be incurred by the college and the Corporation Counsel now, according to the laws of the city, must raise the necessary money and turn it over to the college.

If the Supreme Court does not force the releasing of the budgets it will mean that the teachers employed by City College will suffer greatly reduced salaries next year, and even those salaries may be delayed.

Believe the salaries now paid our teachers, though not excessive, are fair and just, but in the past there have been unwarranted delays in the payments. The teachers in the 1920 summer school, for instance, were compelled to wait six months for their salaries.

There were delays of several months in 1921 and at other times. The 1920 Legislature so amended the Lockwood-Day bill that the salaries of teachers of City College were to be paid on a definite scale. In 1920, Comptroller Craig refused to pay the scale required for the year 1921, but was compelled to release the proper salaries in 1921.

Right to Function Preserved

Speaking of the history of the college, Dean Robinson said, "Townsend, who succeeded in 1906, succeeded in establishing the collegiate grades run by the City of New York under the name of the Free Academy. At that time there were only two other city colleges, at Louisville and at Cleveland, but there are many now, including the University of Toledo and the University of Akron. In spite of Comptroller Craig, the right of City College to function here is established by the state, national and city laws."

The faith of these early men is justified because we have graduated such men as Alfred G. Compton, the physicist; Cleveland Abbe, the geologist; Everett P. Wheeler and General Goethals. When Assemblyman Grady in 1877 introduced a bill in the Assembly trying to abolish the college, the plan was overwhelmingly defeated.

Doomed Filipino Rioters Reprieved by Gen. Wood

Governor Lifts Death Penalty for 11 Constabulary Men; Shortens Term of 66

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 24 (By The Associated Press).—Death sentences of 20 non-commissioned officers of the Philippine Constabulary were commuted to life imprisonment and life sentences of sixty-six privates were commuted to seven years.

The sentences were given by Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines. The sentences grew out of the riots of December 15, 1920, when Philippine Constabulary and the native police, during which four Americans and seven Filipinos were killed.

Little Country Runaway Dies Seeing City's Christmas Sights

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—The shop windows in the village of South Glastonbury weren't so bright as in Hartford, the crowds weren't so large or so gay and the toys were pitiful by contrast, so eight-year-old Frances Thomas stole away from South Glastonbury and came here to get the real Christmas spirit.

She found it, too. Last night she joined the happy throng that jammed Main Street sidewalks and from window to window and from shop to shop she went, gazing unbelievably upon the brilliant display of window displays that she could not see in her own town.

She was not alone. A crowd of children followed her, and she was not alone. A crowd of children followed her, and she was not alone. A crowd of children followed her, and she was not alone.

8 Feared Lost on Lake Tug

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—With three tugboats searching Lake Erie to-night and another due to join them in the hunt to-morrow morning, fear was expressed here that the tug Cornell, which left Cleveland Thursday afternoon and was due in Buffalo Friday afternoon, may have gone down with its crew of eight.

Slide Occurs in Panama Canal

PANAMA, Dec. 24.—A slide in the Panama Canal occurred Friday morning. It is officially reported that it is due to a serious nature and that it will be cleared by December 30. Meanwhile the waterway will not be opened.

# Chronicle

First to Last the Truth: News Editorials—Advertisements

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1922

Two Cents In Greater New York Three Cents Within 500 Miles Four Cents Elsewhere

New Britain Police Revolt Over Klan Issue; Accuse Drill Chief

Instructor Denies, but Force Mutinies Against Taking Physical Education From Him; Beats Are Patrolled, but Men Will Be Out During Inquiry

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 24.—The Ku-Klux Klan agitation has invaded this city and turned the usually peaceful municipality upside down. The Police Department is in a state of mutiny, and the Mayor sympathizes with the policemen but deprecates their breach of discipline. Though the town is being patrolled, all the patrolmen are to be replaced by temporary substitutes when the case is considered by the Police Commission, which will meet to take up the case Wednesday night. All the patrolmen must testify, it was decided to-day.

The members of the department make no bones about the matter. They admit it is mutiny, insubordination and defiance, but in a statement submitted to-day they attempt to justify it by saying that Physical Instructor Joseph Hergstrom, from whom they take compulsory physical education, attended a Klan masked meeting Wednesday night.

Hergstrom denies it, but the patrolmen refused to accept the denial and refused to report to him at the Y. M. C. A. Friday afternoon for drill.

Angelo M. Paoonessa, Italian Mayor of New Britain, who is the storm center of a fight with the Klan, said the men should not have disobeyed the police chief's order without first consulting him. In this, he said, he said, did they fail in their duty.

"If the report is true that Hergstrom is affiliated with the Klan," he said, "I am free to say I sympathize with the police, though I think they should have taken their complaint before the chief and waited for him to investigate the matter."

"If I were a patrolman I shouldn't care to go to a drill if the instructor was associated with an organization whose aims were so opposed to the principles on which our American government is based; and since the Police Department is a representative of the government, it would be particularly embarrassing for these men to take orders from a man pledged to the objects of the Klan."

The policemen who remained away from drill are Sergeant Michael Flynn and Patrolmen George Moffit, John O'Brien, M. J. Moore, Thomas J. Feeney, Patrick J. O'Mara, James Sullivan, Peter McAvoy, Charles Anderson, Alfred Tanguay, Thomas Tierney, John Kennedy, Patrick Meehan and Anthony C. Wallinaz.

Patrolman Wallinaz, according to Chief William C. Hart, reported late for drill. The only three members of the department to present themselves at the scheduled hour were Sergeant George C. Ellinger and Patrolmen Albert Veley and Peter Cabelas.

Judge Chatfield Dies Trimming Christmas Tree

U. S. Eastern District Court Jurist Fails to Recover From Heart Attack at His Home in Brooklyn

Roosevelt Appointee at 35

Yale Graduate, Athlete, Won Fame as U. S. District Attorney in P. O. Scandal

Thomas Ives Chatfield, for fifteen years United States Judge for the Eastern District of New York, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon at his home, 31 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. He was trimming a Christmas tree when suddenly seized with pains in his left side and shoulder. His physician, Dr. Paul E. Rosenberg, who lives near the home, was called, but Judge Chatfield sank rapidly and died ten minutes later. He was fifty-one years old.

His death was attributed by physicians to a serious attack of typhoid fever last summer. The malady left him with a weak heart, and though he returned to Brooklyn to take up his duties in September he was ill for months.

Youngest Judge on Bench

When he was appointed Federal judge by Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 he was known as the youngest wearer of the robe on the bench, being then only thirty-five years old. His brilliant though short record as Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District had brought him into prominence, especially in connection with the postoffice scandal of the year before.

So when Edward B. Thomas, then the incumbent, went to the Supreme Court bench Chatfield was his logical successor.

Judge Chatfield was born in Owego, N. Y., October 4, 1871. After a year at Yale, he came to New York, where he made a brilliant scholastic and athletic record before his graduation in 1893. He was a member of the varsity crew that defeated Harvard at New London in that year and was captain of the Yale team.

He also joined the Zeta Psi fraternity, of which he later became president for a term.

Admitted to Bar 1896

After leaving Yale he came to New York, entered the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He was then employed by the law firm of Messrs. Laura D. Ayer in Owego. He was in private law practice until 1902, when he was appointed United States Assistant District Attorney.

Many Flatbush activities received his eager attention. He was an influential member of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church and president of the Flatbush Council of the Boy Scouts. He was a prominent Mason.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Katherine C. Ball and Miss Helen A. Chatfield, and one son, Thomas D. Chatfield. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

"Vengeance Bomb" in Lisbon

LISBON, Dec. 24.—A bomb was exploded to-day against the door of a police officer, and finally forced him to admit—"Well, I guess I have heard of you, some place."

Mr. Chanler has not been getting much newspaper publicity lately, but he is the subject of a book, "The White Rock," which is being published by the publisher of the "Boston Herald."

Enter Shock No. 2

At the police station another shock was in store for Mr. Chanler. He found that the desk lieutenant was utterly ignorant of the significance of his name. He recalled one or two incidents in his career to the mind of the police officer, and finally forced him to admit—"Well, I guess I have heard of you, some place."

# Chronicle

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1922

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Troops Guard Funeral of Klan Victims

Suspect Lionized in Jail as Militia Fires Final Salute for Two Slain by Louisiana Night Riders

Ku-Klux Members March to Grave

\$300,000 Bond Offered for Arrested Man; To Jail Others To-morrow

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—In a ceremony attended by the most dramatic features this community has witnessed in its history, the bodies of F. Watt Daniels and Thomas F. Richards, who were slain and cast into Lake Lafourche by a hooded mob, said to be members of the Ku-Klux Klan, were buried this afternoon.

No further arrests, it was announced, would be made until after Christmas, but the Federal dragnet for those concerned in the kidnapping and murder of the pair is to be thrown out in earnest Tuesday. Secret Service men have the names, it is said, of virtually every one who was in the lynching party and the movements of these suspects are being watched.

Several who are wanted as accomplices or witnesses are said to have gone to towns in Arkansas and Mississippi, but are shadowed by Federal agents, who will make arrests whenever Attorney General Clegg gives the word.

"We can put our hands on the ring-leaders any time we want to," a Secret Service man said to-night. "The evidence is full and complete. People who felt that this crime was to go down as an unsolved mystery are going to get a big surprise shortly."

The funeral ceremony to-day took place at the Daniel family burial plot at the plantation home, seven miles from New Orleans. Richards' grave was given a place near that of his fellow victim.

While soldiers with loaded rifles and side arms glistened in the bright sunlight passed through the throng, the Rev. E. W. Hayward, rector of Grace Episcopal Church at Monroe, consigned the bodies to the grave.

The caskets were placed on trucks at Mer Rouge, a United States flag was thrown over them, and while soldiers stood at attention the cortege started to the cemetery. Full two hundred conveyances were in the procession. The cortege was headed by a band and horse and mule drawn spring wagons.

Crowd Gathers at Grave

When the burial ground was reached, it was found that a great crowd of countryfolk had gathered. Young boys and girls, some with their parents and negroes on his father's plantation and they had made a special request, which was granted, that they be permitted to attend.

When the caskets were being removed from the truck, an old negro woman who had mothered young Daniels from the hour he was born started reeking back and forth, convulsed with grief.

The caskets were placed beside the graves and the rector took his position to read the ritual of the faith. The old negro broke the stillness with a cry of grief. Tittering back and forth, supported by one of her sons, she wept.

"Watty, my Watty, how could they have done it? How could they have done it?" She was a pitiful figure in her heart-felt grief, that perhaps was as deep as that of the father and mother of Daniels, who stood nearby, dry-eyed, steeling themselves to prevent a breakdown, or of the mother, the widow and the two little daughters of Richards, who already were almost prostrated by the suffering they have undergone and were ill fortified for the strain of the service.

Orphans Mourn Father

While Dr. Hayward read the ritual Leola Richards, three years old, and her sister, Zerra, seven, only children of Richards, stood with tears on their cheeks. A few days ago wrote a letter to the Ku-Klux, or at least asked her sister to do so, bagging them to "Send Daddy home for Christmas."

Into the grave's enclosure a dog slowly walked.

"That's Watt Daniels' dog," said a spectator. "He seems to know."

On the stone surface of a grave adjacent to the grave of Richards, the father of the dead man, tears furrowing his cheeks, in his hand was a small American flag. Over and over he repeated:

"They killed my boy, they killed my boy."

Troops Fire Salute

"Dust to dust, ashes to ashes" read the minister and gave a signal to a squad of militia which fired the last tribute of respect for a comrade of the World War. F. Watt Daniels, who fought in France as a member of the tank corps.

Buglers sounded taps. The caskets were lowered into the earth and the spectators hurried to their vehicles, while members of the two families remained for a time.

Fears of the authorities that there might be trouble at the funeral were unfounded. The presence of a necessary militia, however, was deemed a necessary precaution, for in this county already under martial law.

Occasional Seat in Limelight

Since then Mr. Chanler has been in the limelight occasionally, although in less conspicuous manner. One of his latest exploits was on an occasion got loose and terrorized the village of Red Hook, and some of his decorative work was purchased by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in 1912, which created a boom for his artistic talent.

A maid at the Chanler studio last night explained that as Mr. Chanler was giving a party he would not be available for an interview. She added that he was glad the reporter was not "somebody wanting to serve a summons."

Try Polish Assassin Dec. 30

WARSAW, Dec. 24.—The trial of M. Niewiadomski for the assassination of President Natusiewicz has been set for December 30. The maximum punishment that can be meted out to Niewiadomski is life imprisonment, as the Polish law inflicts capital punishment only under martial law.

# THE WEATHER

Cloudy, probably light local rains this afternoon. Tuesday mostly cloudy. Not much change in temperature. Moderate winds.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1922

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Radical-Farm Bloc Split on World Parley

Clash Between Borah and Johnson Factions Over U. S. Entry Into Europe May Shatter Alliance

Midwest Demands Market for Crops

Labor Less Anxious for Trade Revival, Fearing Foreign Competition

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Split between a desire for markets for American farm products, on the one hand, and the desire to maintain American isolation, on the other, members of the farm and radical blocs to-day discovered themselves to be marching in opposite directions.

Senator Borah, whose specialty is leading a vigorous minority fight, has smashed the alliance between the farmers and the radicals just as it appeared to be coming into enjoyment of the fruits of the recent election. His resolution in effect sidetracked some of his prejudices against America aiding in the solution of European problems in order that the right of way might be given to Western farm products clamoring for export.

This delighted every member of the farm bloc who is for the farmer first and radical only on such measures as the farmers of his state desire. As between restoration of the European market for the products of their constituents and any legislative means for bolstering up the farmers in the mean time there is no choice, so far as they are concerned. They know the value of the market abroad. The other means of relief is promising—but not certain.

Value of Credits Doubtful

As a matter of fact there is a considerable element, even among the Senators and Representatives, who are not convinced that an extension of further credits to the farmers is going to be something to boast about to a farmer audience on the stump. Two years hence.

There is a fear—unspoken among them save behind closed doors—that giving the farmers of the country large additional governmental credits at the present time is akin to administering morphine to a wounded man. Unless the real trouble is corrected before the effect of the narcotic wears off, the farmer may be worse off when his new loans come due, or even when the interest begins to accrue.

Every one in Washington, from President Harding down, realizes that the best thing possible, from an economic point of view, not only for the farmer but for every one else in this country, is to get out of the European market. This not only will take care of the present surplus of grain and encourage the farmers as to next year's crops, but will speed up business generally by releasing the buying power of the farmers.

There are many other motives, including an altruistic desire to aid Europe and an eagerness, both altruistic and selfish, to prevent the breaking out of another war in Europe which might again involve the world.

But this desire for markets for American farm products is the big motive which has split the radical and farm blocs, with Borah and Capper championing the farm side and Hiram Johnson leading the radicals. Johnson may be maintaining a consistent stand, but Capper is admittedly one of the best listeners to the voice of his constituents in Congress.

Trade in Kind Urged

Another very interesting development in this split between the radical and farm blocs, though not quite so important as the trade in kind, is with regard to importations of goods from Europe. There has been a very loud clamor reaching Washington from the West and Northwest for "trade in kind" for some months now, but especially since the farmers from Kansas, Minnesota and the rest of the Middle West are not worried about competition of German toys, dyes, machinery and fertilizer materials with their own products. They have been pretty well convinced that the Germans have no gold, and that their credit is not good. Therefore they are asking, according to hosts of reports reaching here, why not work our foodstuffs over there and get them for their goods, like wheat and corn?

This agitation, which beyond question is assuming large proportions, has been encouraged by the Democrats against a tariff drive against the present tariff, aided by some of the progressive Republicans. This seemed rather effective through the wheat and corn belts; especially the farmers are very bitter about having to pay high retail prices for everything they are buying, while the prices of their products have tumbled.

So the farmers are not only eager for markets for their grain, but they are anxious to bring in some cheaper "store goods." And there is very little concern discernible as to what the effect may be on the manufacturers back East.

Highly interesting in this connection, in view of the wedge being driven between the radical and farm blocs, is the fact that Senator Hiram Johnson, now leading the radical bloc against the farm campaign for providing a European market, did not join the progressive element which fought the tariff bill. On the contrary, Johnson arranged for high duties on lemons, nuts and other California products, and then supported the tariff bill without a murmur.

A gloomy picture of cheaply produced European goods closing American factories and driving the farmers to work it with labor is held up by the radicals whenever the subject is discussed. And right here, it is pointed out, is the fundamental conflict of interests which, in the opinion of observers here, made the union of the farm and radical blocs unnatural from the start.

William Ackerman, a guard, who stood at the entrance to the cell block in which the men were quartered, was overpowered, after which the prisoners ran down to the office, where they attacked Deputy Sheriff J. A. Pusko.

Taken by surprise, Pusko seized a revolver from the desk and is said to have pulled the trigger three times, but none of the cartridges exploded. He was beaten down by the seven men, who completed their job by breaking up the furniture with the jail keys which they took from Pusko.

Two of the escaped men faced long prison sentences, following conviction of robbery while armed. The others were awaiting trial.

7 With Mops and Broomsticks Storm Way Out of Detroit Jail

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—Using broomsticks and mop handles as weapons, seven prisoners, four of whom are said by police to be desperate characters, escaped from the Wayne County Jail early to-day. A police dragnet that was spread across the entire city, and extended to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, had failed to-night to result in the capture of any of the escaped men.

Jail officials to-night were unable to say definitely how the escape was accomplished, pending investigation. Jail attendants were on duty when the break for liberty took place.

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